

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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REPARATIONS FOR HILO'S BIG DAY.

Expectations That Honolulu Will
Send Fast Horses for the Ra-
cing Prizes.

Hilo is getting ready for a big time
on the Fourth of July. The papers of
the Kalaiki City have the following:

The Honolulu newspapers are giv-
ing the contemplated Fourth of July
celebration in Hilo considerable space.
Hilo anticipates this sort of thing, and
if the Honolulu people will take a day
off and come up here on the Fourth
they will be given an idea of Hilo's
hospitality of which some residents know
little owing to their staying too much
at home. It does not show in Hilo
that the reception will be at the
right temperature.

An extra force of men and a number
of additional teams have been put to
work at the race track in order to run
the business through. Nearly all of
the ground in the center of the track
has been leveled and covered with rich
soil and as fast as possible this will be
planted in grass. J. K. Wilson is in
correspondence with Honolulu horse-
men and the outlook is bright for sev-
eral speedy "short-cutters" making the
pace on the Fourth. Colonel Sam Par-
ker has a string of fine horses this season
and he is now in Honolulu with
Major Cornwell, who is getting his
share of racers ready for June 11. It is
believed that both these gentlemen will
be represented in Hilo on the opening
day. W. Norton may also send up
Fred, Buison and W. Wood to compete
for the Hilo Hotel cup and the \$400
purse. It is not definitely known what
horses Cornwell will put on the track.

"If they have their great racing day
down there on June 11, as they prob-
ably will," said Mr. Wilson, "they will
be likely to come up here for the
Fourth. We have got some horses
here that they want to beat, and they
will have to come up here to try it, for
we most certainly shall not go down
there. I have written nearly every
sporting man in Honolulu a personal
letter, relative to the matter, showing
that we should be only too glad to ex-
tend to them the arms of brotherhood
and incidentally do them up if we
could conscientiously. I don't think
they can withstand the eloquence and
pathos of my language. Besides, the
prizes and cups are worth while."



WAAL NOW, GEORGE, I GAVE YOU A HOUSE ONCE BEFORE AND
YOU GAVE IT AWAY. —Harper's Weekly.

PLEADS FOR REFORMERS

Leung Chi-tso Speaks
to Honoluluans.

AN ADDRESS LAST NIGHT

Says That the Bow Wongs Are Pre-
pared For War as a Last
Resort.

Leung Chi-tso, the Chinese reformer,
for whose head the Chinese Empress
offers \$65,000, made an address last
night to a small company of white peo-
ple and Chinese. The place chosen was
a little Chinese store on King street,
a hundred yards or so this side of the
Waikiki turn. The little shack was fit-
ted up very prettily and tastefully for
the occasion, with flowers and palm
leaves; and so well was this done that
it seemed not at all inappropriate to
find ladies and gentlemen in evening
dress sitting under the bare corrugated
iron and in close proximity to the
rough whitewashed boards. Here were
gathered Mr. and Mrs. F. E. R. Mr. Geo.
Cassie, Miss Sprague, Mr. Ling, and
some other white people, while in the
background, outside a number of the
better class of Chinese listened atten-
tively. Miss Fu Shan, the daughter of
Leung's host of the evening, interpreted
his remarks, one is an exceedingly
bright young lady, quite exceptional
among her race in Honolulu, and she
channeled the company by her ingenu-
ousness and wit; but it so happened
that Leung's remarks were partly in
Chinese literary language instead of
common speech, and she had some dif-
ficulty in conveying his exact sense to
her hearers. It gave one rather a curi-
ous and novel sensation to listen to a
semi-public address by a man with a
price on his head, and to find him so re-
markably intelligent a young man, with
a handsome face, fine eyes and large,
well shaped head; also to have ice
cream and many kinds of cake daintily
served by the hostess and her satellites
after the intellectual feast of the evening
was over.

Leung began by saying that he was
very sorry he could not talk as he
would like to, but that he thanked all
those present for their attention and was
glad to meet them, because they were
all interested in helping along the work.

"We all know about the condition of
China, and how very backward it is,
and we want it to be reformed and
helped along, so that the Chinese can
live as people do in other countries.
Our native land will be good for every-
body if it is reformed, because God has
made us all to help each other."

He was very happy to say that the
Americans and the English and the
other foreign nations were so willing to
help China, which is now "a shut-away
world." It is time to have the door
open. "It will be good for China and
for all the rest of the world to have
China reformed, so that we all can go
on and live."

"Now, how are we going to open China?
All this work of reform is a heavy
weight to bear. The outsiders help,
but we (the Chinese) ought to help on
the work."

"Our native land is like here when
the natives had charge; nowwhites come
and make homes, 3,000 of them. But in
China there is no one to make us feel
at home. We must help, open the door,
so that they can come and make homes
as they want to."

The point of the next part was that
the Emperor ought to give work to
some of the poorest and most unhappy
of the Chinese. The governors of the
different provinces give no help, al-
though they ought to. The condition
almost all over China is one of extreme
poverty, which is responsible for all the
recent troubles. Presumably the speaker
referred to the uprisings, discontent
and threats of civil war.

"We are so badly locked up because

the power (the Emperor) won't let the
poor open. We must do our very best
to have it open."

"It is not possible to live in China
now. The supreme power cannot over-
come the rebels. A large part of the
population of Canton province are reb-
els. The power has to control over
them. Poverty is the cause of these
troubles, and lack of work part of the
cause of the poverty. In one way you
can say that it is not safe to live in
China. There are in most places no
streets such as we have, and robbers net
in places near many houses and the
Empress can't get at them. The collec-
tors of customs and taxes take advan-
tage of the poor and make them pay
much more than they owe, and this is
the cause of much of the poverty."

"We are not the only that suffer;
outsiders suffer too because China is
not open. China will bring happiness
to herself and her citizens without
foreign intervention. The only way is
to abandon the old civilization and
adopt the new. It is not an easy mat-
ter to change our civilization; we
have gone on the same way for three
or four thousand years, and a large
majority of the people object to so
radical a change." He went on to say
that it was the object of the Bow
Wongs to bring about this change by
peaceful means if possible, by a moral
and intellectual revolution, and that
toward this they bent all their ener-
gies; but that he feared they would be
obliged to have war in order to bring
about the change, and that the Bow
Wongs were prepared to adopt this
measure in the last resort. Their
main hope and desire is to have China
reformed and its door opened, and to
invite everybody to come and make
their homes there. "We must do this
every way we know how."

"But it is not easy to have reform.
Outsiders say we can't have it. There
are two ways in which we can have
reform by ourselves. The first way is,
through loyalty to the Emperor, who
has been on the throne twenty years,
but who has not had the authority he
ought to have. He has only had full
authority for three months, during
which he did much and tried to do
much more, but he was stopped right
off, and hasn't done half what he
ought to have done."

"There are three ways in which he
showed he loved his country. He had
no objection to any form of religion
so long as you did what your con-
science said. He was perfectly willing
to have published any book or news-
paper that would make the world bet-
ter. He thus let people have the lib-
erty they ought to have. He had no
objection to any petition intended to
make the country better, and was glad
to have it presented. Outsiders have
worked hard to cherish this work, and
have lost their precious health, and
the Emperor was glad to have them
worked hard to cherish this work, and
yet the Emperor has real peace in his
heart and conscience, and we hope he
will get it."

"Our fellow citizens' brains are a
little awakened, but we all need to
help, and the obscure poor people help
along by their intelligence and sym-
pathy. The big wheels in a race mill
need the little wheels in order to go.
The Emperor and the big people need
the help of the little people to help on
the work."

"The people of Northern China are
rather backward, and do not accept re-
form. The Southern people are ready
for reform, and they ought to have
more freedom. They do not all want
it, but they have their hearts turned
that way."

"We are so proud that our Em-
peror is so wise, and that our Bow
Wongs are so wise too. We have to go
through much hardship to enter the
place of happiness. Not only our fel-
low citizens in the Bow Wongs, but
almost half the globe want reform in
China. All the Chinese here except
about a fourth are working for re-
form, so I know I can soon finish my
work." This last statement was sup-
ported by the estimate that a fourth
of all the people of China want reform.

"All foreign countries have had to
suffer, just as China will have to suf-
fer, before they secured the precious
thing they wanted—peace. We are not
yet happy, but we will be, because God
is willing to help those ready to help
themselves and to make the world bet-
ter. During the 18 centuries of the
Christian era Europe has suffered, and
now her countries rest. China will go
through a century or more of suffer-
ing yet, because she started late, before
she gets the peace we all ought to
have. My hope is that God is willing
to help us as he has helped the others.
We are not the only ones who are go-
ing to have happiness; we all are go-
ing to have happiness as God will be
glad we have formed such an intelli-
gent way to help men."

THE CABINET.

At a meeting of the Executive Coun-
cil yesterday forenoon, Bishop Young
read a letter from the Bishop Estate
dated May 5, in which the latter ac-
cepted the Minister of Interior's propo-
sition relative to the widening of
Richards street, wherein certain ex-
changes of property were to be made
by which the government would secure
enough land from the Estate to com-
plete the desired widening of the
street. The Council approved the ex-
change in accordance with the Min-
ister's proposition.

Another letter from the Bishop Es-
tate of the same date, was read in
which they granted to the Government
certain rights of way through its
property upon conditions, for the new
road at Kakaako. It was voted by the
Council that the Minister of Interior
be authorized to accept this proposi-
tion, appoint a road jury, and negotiate
with the other property owners for the
construction of the road.

J. T. Crawley, Daniel Darnan, C. A.
Graham and Mrs. H. Nahalelua leave
for the big island on the Claudine this
afternoon.

QUEENSLAND AND HAWAII

Talked of by Professor
W. M. Maxwell.

AT SOCIAL SCIENCE CLUB

Authoritative Comparison of Land
and Labor Conditions of the
Two Countries.

The monthly meeting of the Social
Science Club was held last evening at
the residence of L. A. Thurston on
Bates street. There was a good at-
tendance of club members and also a
few invited guests. Among those pres-
ent were W. R. Castle, Judge Frear,
Rev. William M. Kincaid, Rev. S. E.
Bishop, Dr. Emerson, Prof. Scott, Theo-
dore Richards, Dr. Rodgers, Prof. Cur-
tis J. Lyons, O. P. Emerson, W. E.
Rowell, L. A. Thurston, J. S. Emerson,
F. A. Putter, A. W. Pearson, and Mr.
Little of Philadelphia.

The special topic of the evening was
an extempore talk by Prof. Walter M.
Maxwell upon the labor conditions in
Queensland, Australia, as compared
with those of Hawaii, especially in the
raising of sugar cane. Prof. Maxwell
treated the subject with an ease and
perfect knowledge obtained from direct
contact with the matters spoken of. He
said in part:

From a Commercial Standpoint.

"It was suggested by Mr. Castle and
others of the Social Science Club that,
as I had been down in the Colonies a short
time ago, I might be of interest to the
club if I would give an informal talk
upon conditions in Queensland, leading
up to the question of labor. I have no
paper prepared on the subject, and I
will be nothing more than a talk upon
matters of which the labor situation
here is the subject. I am sure you are
all aware that labor conditions every-
where are controlled by a general at-
titude. They grow out of certain factors,
which, in the first place, arise from the
natural laws and conditions of a coun-
try; so that the labor conditions of this
country of ours are essentially different
from those of Australia, Germany, Eng-
land, France or the United States, due,
in the first place, to profound differences
in natural conditions. If we want to
lead up in a practical way to the labor
conditions in a country, we must ac-
quaint ourselves with all the differences
which obtain in that country. Now, as
you gentlemen of the Social Science Club
are not studying the question of labor
from a purely economic standpoint, you
must endeavor to approach this vital
question from the commercial standpoint.
Australia, in the financial press, we have
to understand is not the same in geo-
graphical position as the Hawaiian Is-
lands. We are dealing with a vast coun-
try, in diameter the whole of the
United States, less Alaska. Queens-
land is only one colony making up the
total of Australia. Now Queensland
comprises 425,000 acres. By way of
comparison, the Hawaiian Islands have
3,700,000 acres. So we have a very dif-
ferent proportion of land to population.
Consider the climate of Queensland and
of Australia in general. It is a most
highly salubrious climate, due in part to
the vegetation.

Home of the Eucalyptus.

"You know Australia is the home of
the eucalyptus; there are forests com-
posed of millions of acres of Eucalyptus,
and the general effect with that kind
of forest vegetation is admitted by
all to be the best for the population.
They give off a volatile sub-
stance, which extracted by druggists is
a highly valuable drug. The effect
through the air upon man has been
wholesome and invigorating. The varia-
tions of temperature are between 25 de-
grees and 100, although in some parts it
rises as high as 120. The rainfall varies.
The relative humidity or dampness of
the air is so low that it is very dry
as compared to the atmosphere of Honolulu.
In connection with the climate we
will mention the birth rate, which is 27
thousand persons, an enormously high
rate; there is a death rate of 12.1. The
death rate for the whole of Australia is
10.1. The lowest death rate is in New
Zealand, where it is only 5.3. This has
a significance in these natural fac-
tors upon the labor question. They are
really cardinal factors."

The People of Queensland

"The population of Queensland is 900,
000, but the aborigines, who are a
branch of the negro family. They are
not actually taken into account; there
are no means of approaching them; they
recede steadily from the advance of the
white man. Of British descent there are
445,000 persons, or 50.1 per cent; German,
18,500, or 2.1 per cent; Asiatic, 20,800,
or 2.3 per cent; Kanakas or South Sea Is-
landers, as they really are, 13,500, or 1.5
per cent; other nationalities, 1,700, or 0.2
per cent. There are a few Americans,
but not very many. As to agricultural
pursuits, there are 92,552 men engaged in
working on the farms and plantations;
industrial pursuits, 47,000; commercial,
37,000; domestic servants, 20,000; profes-
sional men, 10,000. So we see the popu-
lation and working population is largely
British."

"The next question that interests us is
the area of available land. I have al-
ready stated there are 425,000 acres of
land as compared to 3,700,000 acres in Hawa-
ii. The total amount already occupied in
Queensland, including sheep runs and
ranches, is 15,000,000 acres, so there are
still 410,000,000 untouched. Following the
quantity of land is the price, and it
follows that the price ought to be rela-
tively low. So it is. A quarter section
of land is bought at \$5 an acre. For 32
acres the price is \$16 an acre. If one
takes a full section of 640 acres the al-
lotted price is \$320 an acre. If you
rent land instead of buying, it is 6
cents an acre per annum."

Question of Transportation.

"Connected with the question of the
area and the price of land is the ques-
tion of transportation and the extent to

which the country is opened up. The
sugar cane is raised and consumed entirely
in the colonies, and as a result, the
cane growers are not dependent upon the
largest in the world for a market. As
the increased area of cane land has in-
creased the demand for labor, the cane
growers are known as 'sugar cane
men.' Of what there is planted there
are, cane of better quality, as they call it, 125,
000 acres, producing 12,500 acres, sugar.
12,500 acres (same as the cane acreage)
produces 125,000 tons of sugar. As
we see from these figures there is a gen-
eral agricultural production that has
taken firm root and is spreading over the
Colonies. The Colonies are not depend-
ing upon one crop. It is a self-sustain-
ing group of colonies. Going from the
cane, it will be interesting to look at
the number of animals there. There are
200,000 sheep, or 40 sheep per capita; 50,
000 head of cattle, or 10 head per capita;
1,000,000 horses. I got the price of
milk for the best joint they only asked
7 cents; the laborers' wives that were in
the shops paid only 3 cents; they thought
twice before they paid 4 cents. The meat
was very large, but they were not
dressed; I saw it fed, saw it killed and
dressed, and saw it placed aboard of the
ship, all in the interest of Honolulu, so
you can see we have all the necessities
of life at the very lowest prices.

As to Sugar Lands.

"Now as to sugar and sugar lands. The
latter vary in price from \$10 to \$125 per
acre; a sale was realized where I was
there at \$125. The sugar estates were
very large, but they were not in the
hands of a very few persons. Under
this system of control the estates soon
became small, and the cane men were
because they were conducted and owned
by large capital, but they ran down, and
they could not hold them. They were
very large, but they were not in the
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EXPLODED BOMB FOR CANAVARRO

Attempt to Assassinate
the Portuguese
Consul.

SUSPECTS UNDER ARREST

Infernal-Machine Rouses The City.
Thought to be an Earthquake.
Damage Done.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A dastardly attempt to assassinate the Portuguese Consul, A. de Souza Canavarro, was made under cover of darkness in the small hours of yesterday morning.

About twenty minutes after 1 o'clock people for a great distance about the neighborhood of Kinau and Pensacola streets were suddenly startled from their peaceful slumbers by a terrific explosion. Windows rattled



CONSUL CANAVARRO.

and blinds flew open with a bang, all the dogs set up a howl, people rushed out on the verandas in their nightclothes, women screamed and children ran to their parents in terror for protection.

It was gathered from the various stories told by those who heard the explosion and experienced the temporary effects that it was thought at first that an earthquake was taking place.

Like an Earthquake.

People living next to the Canavarro house were first impressed with the idea of an earthquake, and then, as they were more thoroughly awakened by fear and curiosity, they believed that a large stand on the veranda, holding heavy flower pots, had crashed to the floor with its burden of earthenware.

As soon as it was discovered where the explosion had occurred, hastily dressed men and women hurried to the Portuguese Consul's house and began calling out to know if that gentleman was all right; if he was injured, what had happened.

Canavarro called from his room that he was not hurt, but that an explosion had occurred and somebody had evidently been trying to take his life. Some of the Consul's friends, failing to see or hear anything of his son, George, were afraid at first that the young man had been killed or injured. He did not answer the inquiries of the little crowd when his father did. When the excitement abated a little, however, and Canavarro opened the door for his friends to enter, the son was found in his room, more anxious to return to bed and sleep than to trouble himself much with what had happened.

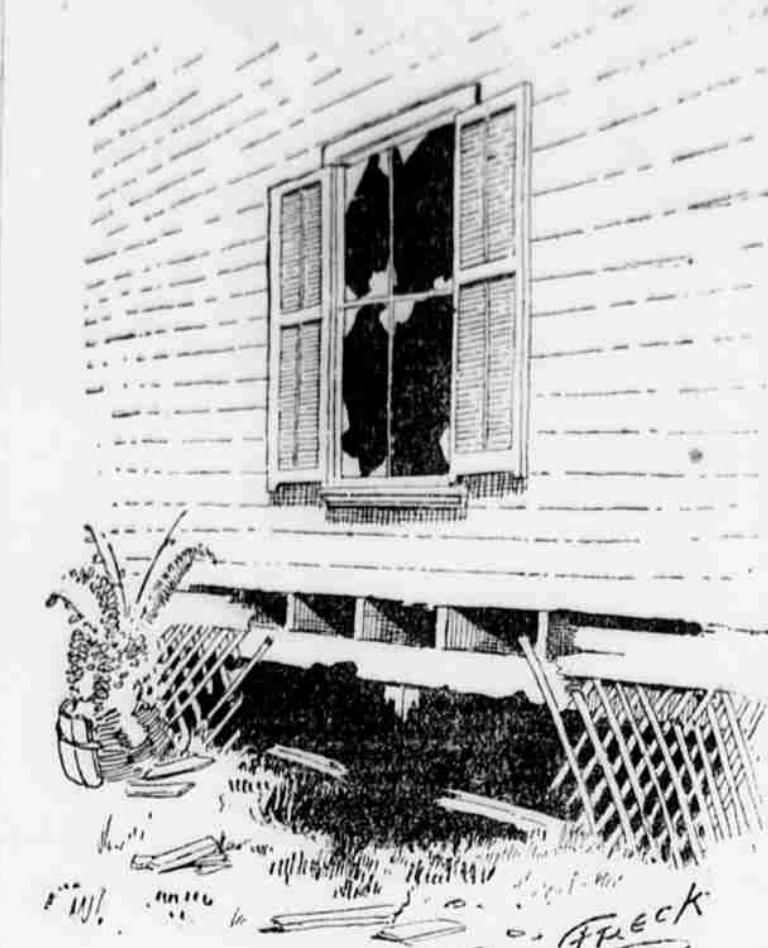
A Fiendish Attempt.

It did not take long for the Consul and his friends to see that a devilish, cowardly piece of work had been done and that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Portuguese Consul. Someone had thrown a bomb at the house with the intention, doubtless, of destroying the building and killing its occupants. The infernal machine had fallen and exploded just under the bedroom window of the Consul, shattering the lattice work between the floor of the structure and the ground, lifting a portion of the floor near to the head of the Consul's bed, smashing all the windows in one side of the house, dislodging a lead water pipe, smashing flower pots, tearing up the ground and scattering bits of sheet iron, the contents of the bomb, to a considerable distance around, the sharp little metal bits penetrating or sticking into the woodwork of nearby houses.

Police Sent For.

Somebody telephoned for the police about ten minutes after the explosion, when some of the excitement had abated. The department responded to the call as soon as possible, although considerable delay was occasioned in their arrival at the scene of the disaster owing to the fact that the officers went first to Canavarro's former residence on Beretania street. When they did arrive, finally, the mounted patrolmen took in the situation and then proceeded to patrol the streets in the vicinity on the lookout for suspicious characters.

SCENE OF THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL YESTERDAY



The above illustration represents the scene of the explosion. The full force of the infernal machine was directed upon the sillpost, which rested upon a flat stone in the ground. The picture shows how this post was blown away, how the sill was ripped by flying pieces of iron from the bomb, and how the latticework was smashed and scattered. Part of the flooring nearest the window was lifted a few inches from the beams. The fern-box on the left shows one side blown away. The window has had all its panes smashed and the general appearance suggests the landing of a shell. Flower pots were formerly standing where now is nothing but little pieces of pottery and other material scattered on the ground.

Consul a Brave Man.

The criminal or criminals, however, had naturally escaped long before the police were even telephoned. The Portuguese Consul did not seem to be much upset by the night's event, and took things very easily, showing absolutely no fear and begging his friends to return to their homes and beds, and announcing it as his intention to go back to bed himself.

People all over town yesterday were talking about the explosion, and persons who live a distance of a mile or two from the Canavarro residence say that they distinctly heard the sound of the explosion at an early hour in the morning and wondered at the time what had happened.

Scene of the Outrage.

The Canavarro residence is one of several similar one-story cottages, situated on the Waikiki side of Pensacola street, about half a block mauka of Kinau street; a white flagpole stands in the moderately spacious yard, surmounted by a blue ball, and the house is well known as the residence of the Portuguese Consul. The cottage faces on Pensacola street and contains seven rooms. The Consul's bedroom is located on the mauka side of the building, between his office in the front of the house and his son's bedroom. There are three large-paned windows on the mauka side; the Consul's is the middle window. About thirty feet of yard separate the Canavarro home from the next house towards the mountains, and a hedge divides this space in the middle the whole length of the lot. The house is raised about two feet from the ground and is supported on posts resting on stones laid in the ground.

Effect of Explosion.

An Advertiser reporter visited the scene of the explosion yesterday and examined the premises and the effects of the infernal machine. On the mauka side of the house, just beneath the Consul's bedroom window, was where the damage had occurred. The lattice work had been blown to pieces for a space of about eight feet; the post at that place, which had rested on a flat stone about ten inches square, had been forced out from between the sill and the stone; three of the floor boards nearest to the window in the Consul's room had been raked an inch or two from the beams and partially splintered; the water pipe leading out from under the house and connecting with a hose nozzle in the yard, just below the window, had been broken, twisted and in several places plugged with pieces of metal which had been contained in the bomb.

Boxes and flower pots, holding large ferns, standing in a row along the side of the house, were in many cases blown to pieces, the fragments being scattered all over the mauka side of the yard and strewn also in the neighboring premises.

Little pieces of iron and other metal, which had been contained in the bomb, had been thrown in some instances a distance of fifty feet. One piece was shot into the side of the next house, just under the eaves, making a hole like that which is made by a bullet. Another scrap of iron was fired through the wire netting over the window of the pantry of the next house and several fragments were embedded in the trelliswork in the neighboring yard, thirty feet from where the bomb exploded. Powder marks were very noticeable on the side of the Canavarro house, the manner in which the bomb was thrown indicating that the bomb exploded outside of the building and had not been placed beneath the house, as many at first supposed.

Many Theories.

People who visited the scene of the explosion, neighbors and friends of the Portuguese Consul General, had many theories as to the manner in which the damage had been done. The general idea seemed to be that the would-be assassin or assassins had crept up beneath the Consul's bedroom

window and placed a bomb, with fuse attached, on the edge of the flat stone upon which the sillpost rested, placing a large flower pot over the deadly machine and after lighting the fuse, had decamped with all possible haste.

Another theory advanced was that the bomb had been placed directly under the edge of the house, by the removal of one or two of the laths of the latticework.

It is true that fragments of flower pots were scattered all over the ground, but they are supposed to have been a casual result of the explosion.

Possible Explanation.

The bomb was either thrown or placed. It would have been a simple matter for the bomb-thrower to walk into the yard of the next house, light the fuse and hurl the machine at the Consul's window, over the hedge, getting away as fast as he could. This would have been dangerous work for the anarchist unless he gave the bomb a long throw, for the flying pieces of metal, pottery and timber might have reached him.

Then the fellow could have used a machine with a dynamite cap, doing away with the necessity of lighting a fuse. This would have been a simple way, but, perhaps, throwing the bomb would allow too little time for the anarchist's escape. Some things seemed to indicate that the bomb was thrown with the intention of sending it right at the Consul's window and that it fell short and struck on the stone right beneath.

If, on the other hand, the fellow crept into Canavarro's yard, laid the bomb just beneath the window and lit a long enough fuse, with a cigar or cigarette or a punk, so as to avoid the light which would be occasioned by a match, he would undoubtedly have had more time in which to escape. Which of these things he really did is almost impossible to ascertain from the clues furnished at the scene of the explosion.

Is the Consul's Room.

As stated before, the Consul was less shocked by the explosion, perhaps, than was anybody else. He was asleep at the time of the bursting of the bomb, the head of his bed against the mauka wall of the room. He had been reading up to a late hour, and a small table holding a lamp and the Consul's spectacles was at the side of the bed, right in front of the window.

When the explosion occurred, the whole house trembled and vibrated, the floor near the window bulged, the little table rocked and the lamp, which was fortunately not lit, was dashed against the wall and shattered, while the oil was thrown over the walls and floor. Every pane of glass in the window was broken, and the glass was thrown all over, on the bed, inside the room and outside. The other two windows on that side of the house were smashed and a window in the house next door was broken.

Canavarro was only momentarily frightened. He is a brave man and knows little of panic. He had hardly gotten out of bed and started to dress when he heard his next door neighbors calling to him, wanting to know what the matter was. The Consul called back through the shattered casement that he was all right. Neither the Consul nor anyone else was injured in any way. The Consul, after dressing, went to Deputy Marshal Chillingworth's Emma street residence to report.

Second Attempt.

This is the second attempt to assassinate the Portuguese Consul within the last two years. A similar attempt was made to murder him at his former residence on Beretania street, opposite where the late Dr. Hyde lived. The bomb then did but little more damage than the present one. It is supposed that powder and not dynamite was used in the bomb, as the smell of powder was very noticeable immediately after the explosion.

Suspicious Characters.

A lady and gentleman, residents of the neighborhood, coming home from a

ball the other night, noticed two Portuguese men acting in a suspicious manner on the corner of a mauka and Kilauea streets. The men did not seem to be in that vicinity, and were enough out of place to attract the attention of the gentleman and his wife. The gentleman is generally busy with visitors and is sought after by people of the Portuguese colony on almost any excuse. If they are sick or in trouble they go to him for help and advice, and the general idea among them is that he can do for them almost anything which they desire.

The two men observed on the corner, under suspicious circumstances, have called on the Consul several times. They have a suit, it is said, against the railroad, and demand of their Consul that he make things come around satisfactory to themselves. Whether he is able to help them does not enter into their minds. They are unreasonable and anarchistic in their tendencies. It is supposed that one or both of these fellows are responsible for the bomb-throwing.

CANAVARRO'S STORY.

Is Not Frightened But Is Very Much Disgusted.

In an interview yesterday afternoon Consul Canavarro said:

"No, I was not one bit frightened at the explosion this morning. I was exceedingly disgusted with the whole business, however. Oh, I can't explain exactly how I feel in the matter, but very hard for me to say. I feel disgusted to think that any of the people of my country should play such disgusting tricks.

"There is one man, and he is a Portuguese, too, who hates me. He has a grudge against me on account of a long standing suit he has against the railroad, in which he thinks I am not helping him as much as I should. I am pretty sure that he is the man who attempted to take my life. The police have the matter in charge and are on the track of this fellow; in fact he is already secured and is being held on suspicion, together with another Portuguese.

"Yes, I believe this man who has a grudge against me is the same one who attempted to assassinate me when I lived on Beretania street.

"The Portuguese people here are very indignant and very much disgusted at what has taken place. It is most regrettable that such men as this anarchist and a few others like him should be in this country. I wish that they were out of it. There are six or seven desperate characters that need looking after among the colony, but I am very much afraid we are going to have great difficulty in proving anything against this man. He has a hatred for me, although I feel pretty sure he is responsible for the outrage. Whoever it was made a very poor job of it at any rate. The bomb must have been a crude affair at the best."

THE POLICE AT WORK.

Reis Overheard to Condemn Consul as No Good.

Marshal Brown had two men in custody last evening on suspicion of having been connected with the attempt. The fellows are both Portuguese and their names are Luiz C. Camara and A. G. Reis.

Both are questionable characters, doing nothing to employ their time and publicly entertaining ill feeling towards the Portuguese Consul.

Reis owns a bit of property down at Ewa and lives on the proceeds. He is the man who has a suit against the railroad for certain land taken by that corporation and who condemns the Portuguese Consul for not bringing the railroad to time.

Reis was in Ewa on Wednesday last. The deputy sheriff at that place reports that he overheard a conversation between Reis and others, in which Reis condemned Consul Canavarro as no good and the sooner he was blown up, the better.

Reis and Camara have a room in town, on Miller street near the Queen Hospital. Marshal Brown said last night that this room had been thoroughly searched and the men themselves had been carefully examined for any possible clue as to whether they had anything to do with the explosion. No clues were found, however, and both men have emphatically denied having anything to do with the infernal machine or an attempt on the Consul's life.

These men are fairly well known to the police and they will be detained on suspicion until further investigations bring out something more definite. Marshal Brown is of the opinion that the bomb was laid under the window and fired by a fuse. He thinks the machine must have been a very crude affair and recalls the former attempt to assassinate the Portuguese Consul. Of two bombs used on that occasion one did not go off. The men under arrest are not favored by the Portuguese colony and are looked upon as men of an anarchistic frame of mind.

The whole of the Portuguese community are unanimous in their high opinion of Consul Canavarro, and he has the good wishes, respect, confidence and friendship of every one of them. Canavarro has shown himself to be a considerate, sympathetic, earnest, industrious and sincere man, and is spoken of in the highest terms by the representative people of Honolulu, who are shocked and grieved at the attempt upon his life.

Sugar On Hawaii.

Sugar awaiting shipment on the big Island, on May 5, was as follows: At Paauhau, 9,000 bags; Ooakala, 1,000; Kula, 5,000; Papaikou, 9,500; Hakalau, 23,000; Honoumou, 7,500; Pepeekeo, 9,000; Papaikou, 9,000; Wainaku, 5,800; Waleka, 5,000; Punahou, 18,400; Honoua, 12,000; Kukuhihale, 2,000; Honokaa, 20,000. Total, 136,200 bags.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ALL ABOARD JUNE FIRST

Hilo Railroad Trains
Start Then.

ENGINES ON THE SANTIAGO

Fred C. Smith Tells of Company's
Plans for an Early Beginning of Traffic.

Fred C. Smith, general passenger and ticket agent of the Oahu Railway Co., came up on the Claudine on business connected with the passenger and freight traffic of the Hilo Railroad Company, says the Hawaii Herald. It was his first visit to Hilo in five years and the changes impressed him greatly.

"I have never thought much of Hilo," he said yesterday, "because when I was here five years ago the place was not the bustling town it is today—there was a sort of quietude that did not strike me as existing in waterfront towns having as good a harbor as here. Those five years, however, have brought about new enterprises and this island has proven a good field for the investor.

"I went over a part of Olua plantation on Monday and was surprised at the amount and character of the work done there—I doubt if any of the new plantations can make such a showing. There are 1500 acres planted in cane and 700 more ready for the seed—a pretty good record for so short a time. You may imagine the benefit to Hilo from this single enterprise; add to it the Puna Sugar Co., with nearly a thousand acres cleared and much of it in seed, and then the Hilo Railroad will bring to this port the product of those big plantations, and it would seem to the unprejudiced mind that the prospect for the advancement of Hilo is more than fair.

"The natural advantages of Hilo are such that with the Kohala-Hilo Railway on the north and the Hilo Railroad on the south, both making this port their terminal, the place cannot be kept back; it is the natural metropolis of the island and the railroads will open up districts for settlement to an extent that will be extremely beneficial. What the next five years will do is hard to imagine, but you may safely express it as something pretty big.

"Cars will be running over the Hilo Railroad tracks as far as Olua plantation by the first of June. The eleven-mile stretch toward Puna will have the attention of the grading contractors by June 1st or possibly before, and when the line from that point to the Puna terminus is located, a contract will be let for grading it. Mr. Kluegel, the chief engineer, is now in Puna locating the lines. There will be no unnecessary delay in completing the line to Puna for the simple reason that the work must go ahead in order to have the road in readiness to receive the vast amount of plantation freight that must be taken out there. The delay in receiving the locomotives in Hilo has been annoying for the reason that the work of construction has been limited to the highest grade for a short distance outside of Hilo, to go beyond that point required something heavier than the improvised locomotive the company has been using. Two locomotives are on the Santiago and one of these, the smaller of the two, will be set up immediately and construction will continue until the road is completed to nine miles. You may ride over the line by June 1st if you feel like taking an outing and from my experience in road beds I believe the ride will be as enjoyable as any you have ever taken.

"The carpenters began the construction of box and flat cars on Tuesday and they will be as good as they can be made for they will be substantial enough to carry 80,000 pounds each. When these are started work will begin on cars of other description. The work on the shops has been suspended temporarily and for reasons which are entirely satisfactory to the company but which it is not thought advisable to make public; it will have no effect whatever upon the progress of the road building; that is going ahead, else why would the cars be constructed? There will be four stations on the line for the present, but of course more will be established as conditions warrant. Two of the stations will be in Puna, one in Olua and the terminal station in Hilo. The question of wharves is unsettled. I mean that the question of the company building a wharf has not had much consideration; the wharf on the Waialae, though small, answers present requirements, but what the future will demand I cannot say; it occurs to me that one and possibly two will be necessary to handle the business."

A temporary shut down in the construction of shops at Waialae by the Hilo R. R. Co. seems to have been excellent food for the alarmists who overlooked the fact that with the steamer that brought the orders to suspend operations came the car builders and men to look after road construction. There will be no delay in the building of the railroad and trains will be running on schedule time and at the time promised just the same as if no obstacle had been placed in the way of completing the foundry and machine shops. It has been said of Hilo folk that a whisper on the Waialae was a double bass note when it reached the Waialae.

A German named Franz Prachtbauer, 24 years old, died at the Queen's Hospital of appendicitis two or three days ago.

CHANGE IN TARIFF

SIXTY DAYS AFTER the Hawaiian Territorial bill is passed the duty on European China and Crockeryware will be from 55 to 60 per cent higher—55 per cent on White and 60 per cent on Decorated.

THE PRESENT DUTY is 10 per cent on either.

NOW IS YOUR TIME to purchase what you want in this line before prices are advanced.

STERLING SILVER from the factories of Reed & Barton and Whiting Mfg. Co.

WE WILL have a special sale for the next thirty days, commencing April 28th.

THE REDUCTION will be 33 1/3 per cent. Our assortment is very complete.

PLATEDWARE will be also sold at special reduced prices.

RICH CUT GLASS, for the next thirty days at a 25 per cent reduction.

ALL OF OUR GOODS are marked in plain figures and the old prices remain with the new.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF
Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Scurvy of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 150¢—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes offered off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

ITS MEETING

Christian Association for Japanese.

Addresses by Men Prominent in Religious Work—Letter Read from President S. B. Dole.

The opening exercises of the Japanese Young Men's Christian Association, held last evening in the Japanese Church, corner of Nuuanu and Kukul streets, were attended by nearly 300 persons, about evenly divided between while people interested in the new organization and Japanese, while two representatives from the Honolulu Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. T. Clive Davies and Secretary Coleman, were also present.

An excellent program was carried out and a letter of endorsement was read from President Dole. Pastors of the foreign churches agree that the meeting was a revelation to them, on account of the great number of Japanese youth who turned out to show their appreciation of the new religious body. After the program was concluded refreshments were served and an informal reception held. The hall was tastefully decorated with American and Japanese flags, one of the former, a large one, being loaned by Mr. George P. Castle.

Mr. Y. Fukukita, the president, made his inaugural address. He spoke in Japanese as well as in English, and was received with a generous round of applause. He detailed the origin of the Young Men's Christian Association in England, and spoke earnestly of the work of George Williams, who founded the association in 1844. The Japanese had little money, were without position for many years here, and now he felt was no time to hesitate longer to organize among themselves. Heart and character were more than money, however, and true Christian spirit more than position. He dwelt upon the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and the spiritual, physical and moral development of manhood. President Dole's letter read as follows:

Executive Chamber,
Honolulu, H. I., May 3, 1900.
Mr. Y. Fukukita, President of the Japanese Young Men's Christian Association.

Dear Sir: As I cannot be present at the opening exercises of the Japanese Young Men's Christian Association, I take pleasure in sending my written congratulations.

Among the important problems facing this country are those arising from the fact that many of the great races of our world are well represented here. This status adds much to the difficulties connected with the administration of government and the conduct of business.

Races do not easily understand each other, and there is consequently a tendency to mutual distrust between them. Anything that brings them into sympathetic touch is of the greatest public benefit.

Education in the public schools in a common language, common misfortunes and dangers, working together in public charities—all of these strongly tend to bring men together and to show them that all nations are of one blood and are interested in the same things, and to make a homogeneous community out of divergent races which may be living in the same country.

Not the least of these powerful influences is Christianity—that divine impulse, which, flowing through human society, advances it from generation to generation toward neighborliness, good citizenship and universal sympathy.

It is therefore with great satisfaction that I have learned of the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association among the Japanese of Honolulu; for not only will your work become an uplifting influence among your countrymen in Hawaii, but will aid in the important enterprise which is upon us all, of transforming the diversified population of these islands into one community, strong and happy in its Christian civilization.

I wish you great success.
Very sincerely,
SANFORD B. DOLE.

Mr. J. B. Atherton spoke of the good work which had been done in the city by the Young Men's Christian Association, and how it was regarded as a power in the world by all religious bodies. Business men looked upon it with favor because of the spiritual good it did among men. He said that the Japanese must have a hall and that not only of the Japanese, but of their foreign brothers in the moral work of the Young Men's Christian Association, the desired hall could be obtained.

Mr. T. Clive Davies spoke in a similar strain.

The officers having charge of the entertainment last evening were: Y. Fukukita, president; H. Kuwahara, vice president; Y. Kimura, secretary; M. Nakamura, recording secretary, and George K. Fukawa, treasurer. An initial collection of \$49.60 was taken up. The evening's program was as follows:

Japanese hymn.
Prayer, Rev. T. Okumura.
Inaugural address, M. Y. Fukukita.
Song, Children of Japanese Boarding School.

Address, Mr. T. C. Davies.
Message to Japanese Young Men's Christian Association, President S. B. Dole.
Duet, Miss Carrie Castle and Miss Peck.

Address, Mr. J. B. Atherton.
Japanese National Anthem.
American National Anthem.

Fifty charter members who have signed the pledge are already enrolled. There are a large number of applications for membership which have not yet been acted upon.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

ISLAND SPORT.

Track and stable.

Work on the new grand stand at the Kapiolani race track is progressing rapidly. A large gang of men are pushing the improvements, which will soon be completed. Already the underground has been got through with. When the grand stand is up, it will be a fine sight.

The track is in splendid condition, in fact today, nearly a month before the races, it is in better shape than it was on June 15th last year.

The harness boys are only doing light work as yet, but next week these and the runners will settle down to serious business.

"Billy" Cunningham will be well represented with Lorrin C. Allegro, General Cronje and others.

Prince David and Sam Parker's string at present consists of Vienna (3 yrs), Weller (5 yrs), St. Cassimir (3 yrs), and Eastertide (3 yrs), all runners. These horses have been recently imported from the Coast and possess large and astonishing records. When judiciously placed every one has proved to be a bread winner, and one at least has legitimate claims to be considered a stake horse. The evergreen Vienna is also owned by the above gentlemen, and is roundly to nicely.

Among owners who will probably have their colors carried to victory on the 11th are: Fred Harrison, J. W. McDonald, Larry Dee, T. Hollinger, G. Schuman, W. Norton and James McCord.

W. H. Cornwall's string is in training on Maui. He has engaged four stalls here for them.

Viola is being trained by Jim Quinn with an eye to the free-for-all.

Irish Lassie has wintered well and looks good.

Mrs. Craft's bay colt, by Brutus, is a racinglike animal, and if appearance goes for anything will maintain the reputation made by the Brutus progeny in the States. Johnny Callahan has charge of him.

Col. Fisher talks mysteriously of a dark 'un.

Two or three horses are expected from the Coast per the Australia.

The Hoot Moos Day.

The links at Moanalua are rapidly getting into good order, considering the short time they have been in play.

The course is an 18-hole one of fine old pasture, with firm bottom. There is a great variety of hazards, and with plenty of play the links will compare favorably with any in the islands.

The hazards include a stream, stone wall, trees, cacti, etc.

The putting greens are in wonderful order, considering their age.

Competitions are held monthly, and visitors will find plenty of company every Sunday.

On the Courts.

The spring tennis tournament will begin next Wednesday. Entries are now open at Pearson & Potter's. The tournament will include only ladies' and gentlemen's singles. The doubles will be played in the autumn. Entries close Tuesday at 5 p. m.

A couple of trophy cups will be contested for, which must be won thrice, though not necessarily successively, to become personal property.

The Pacifics, Beretanians, Panahons, and probably Kamehamehas, will furnish entries. Charles Elston, last year's winner of the gentlemen's singles, will defend his title. He, together with F. Atherton and E. Adams of the Pacific Tennis club, and Donald Ross of the Beretanians, are looked on to furnish this year's winner.

Several players from Kaula are expected to enter, and if Prosser appears on the scene he will furnish a surprise. He is an aggressive player and should keep Elston busy if he meets him.

With Dog and Gun.

Owing to the prolonged drought, the sprig, teal, widgeon, plover and other birds that have been accustomed to visit us by the tens of thousands did not put in an appearance this year in anything like their usual numbers.

It is to be feared that our two principal game birds, the mongolian pheasant and the native duck, are suffering to an alarming extent from the ravages of the mongoose and the pot hunter. The former, in fact, seems to be threatened with speedy extinction on account of the accessibility of its nest to the marauding mongoose, which when he discerns a nest does not leave it till every egg is sucked or every young bird is killed.

The tree or Japanese blue pheasant, which nests in the birdnest ferns, appears to be holding his own, on account of the mongoose's well known aversion to climbing a tree. The native duck, which lays its eggs on crabs near the streams, is also a sufferer from the depredations of these unmitigated vermin.

Wild hops are reported extremely plentiful, and they will doubtless be extensively hunted in the future.

The following shows when the game mentioned may be shot:

Wild Dove—July, August, September, October, November, December, January.

Wild Pigeon—July, August, September, October, November, December, January.

Native Duck—September 15-30, October, November, December, January.

Native Goose—September 15-30, October, November, December, January.

Pheasant—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February.

Quail—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February.

Foreign Duck—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February, March, April.

Plover (Koloa)—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February, March, April.

Snipe (Ulili)—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February, March, April.

Akekeke—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February, March, April.

Curlew—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February, March, April.

Kukuluao—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February, March, April.

Mud Hen—September 15-30, October, November, December, January, February, March, April.

FUTURE THAT FACES THE TYROLESE IMMIGRANTS A FAR HAPPIER ONE THAN FATE WHICH AWAITED THEM IN THEIR OWN NATIVE LAND

A number of Tyrolean immigrants arrived in Honolulu on the Dario a week or so ago. They were accompanied by Joe Lucas, a fellow-countryman who had paid their passage here from their homes in Austria. The San Francisco Examiner in its usual sensational style made a great cry against the immigrants being brought through that city under contract to labor here. The Examiner's blood-curdling article was written merely to carry an attack against the Southern Pacific Railway, but it made it appear that the Austrians were "while slaves doomed to wear out their lives under the burning sun of Hawaii."

Now the truth comes out that the immigrants were not under contract at all but had come here having signed no instrument and with merely a verbal covenant to sign an agreement when landed in Honolulu.

The men and their families were well treated and were taken from a land where they earned ten cents a day and endured fearful hardships, to a scene of labor among pleasant surroundings and with—to them—bountiful pay. They came willingly and are now at work. That the public may see the "terrible" fate that awaits the fortunate immigrants, the Advertiser prints the agreement which the Austrians signed. It shows that these laborers are to be given opportunity to not only make a good living but to attain a prosperity that could never have been reached in their own country. The agreement is as follows:

THIS AGREEMENT, made this _____ day of _____, 1900, by and between the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company, a California corporation, doing business in the Hawaiian Islands, party of the first part, hereinafter called the "employer," and _____, hitherto residing in Italy, party of the second part, hereinafter called the "laborer," WITNESSETH: That whereas, the said laborer is considering that the employer would furnish him labor for three years, and also made other promises which are hereinafter set forth, he came to the Hawaiian Islands to labor with said employer.

That it will furnish employment for the said laborer as an agricultural laborer, for the full period of three years from the date such employment actually begins, and also proper employment for the wife and grown up children of said laborer.

That it guarantees to the said laborer wages at the following rates per month of 26 days' labor actually performed:

First year	\$12.00 per month.
Second year	\$10.00 per month.
Third year	\$8.00 per month.
and to his wife and grown-up children, if they desire to work, wages for work actually performed as follows:	
Boys 15 to 18 years	50 cents per day.
Girls 15 to 18 years	50 cents per day.
Girls 15 to 20 years	35 cents per day.
Women 20 to 40 years	40 cents per day.

3. That during the continuance of this contract the laborer is to have free of charge for himself and family a dwelling, also fuel and water for cooking and medical attendance and medicine to be furnished at the office of the plantation.

4. That during the continuance of this contract the said laborer shall be free from all personal taxes, and he and his family shall have the full, equal and perfect protection of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, and that free primary instruction in the public schools shall be given to his minor children, and that the contracted services shall not be ceded to any other person.

The said laborer, in consideration of the premises, and of the agreements hereinbefore mentioned to be kept and performed by the said employer, hereby covenants with the said employer as follows:

1. That he will accept such employment as the employer may under this contract assign to him.

2. That during the continuance of this contract, being the full period of three years from the date such employment actually begins, he will fulfill all the terms and conditions of this agreement, and diligently and faithfully perform all lawful and proper labor assigned to him to do, and will obey all lawful commands of his employer or overseers, and work during the night and rest during the day if called upon so to do, and work on all days which are not holidays and recesses as such by the Hawaiian Government, except when the said laborer may be employed in domestic service, in which case the usual and indispensable work shall be done on those days also.

3. That a day's labor shall be ten hours actual work in the fields, or twelve hours actual labor in the sugar factory, the hours not being continuous, but allowing the necessary time for taking food and rest.

4. That 26 days' actual work as aforesaid shall constitute a month's labor.

In consideration of the premises the employer hereby further covenants:

That within six months after the laborer shall arrive at the plantation of the said employer at Kahului, Island of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, the employer will set apart for the sole use and occupation of the said laborer and his family a parcel of land upon said plantation, of an area of one-half an acre, with a dwelling house thereon.

And the employer hereby covenants and agrees with the said laborer that upon the faithful performance of this contract by the laborer, and the completion of three years of service by him in accordance with the terms of this contract, the employer will execute and deliver to him a deed in fee simple of the said parcel of land so occupied by him.

SUGAR IN CUBA

W. C. Gregg Tells of Situation There.

Old-Fashioned and Costly Methods Still Prevail in Culture and Milling of Cane.

William C. Gregg of this city has just returned from Cuba, having left Havana on April 1. Yesterday he gave some interesting and significant points about the situation on that island.

"The political conditions," said Mr. Gregg, "are all against a large output of sugar. It is true that the owners of large amounts of property want annexation to the United States; but the United States made a pledge to give Cuba freedom, and the people down there who are not in touch with the large property owners want independence. They will eventually get it. They will soon have their own municipal governments, and gradually the United States will cease to be represented down there except by some man like General Wood in an advisory capacity. Then will come the test as to whether or not the Cubans are capable of self-government. If there are outbreaks and disturbances here and there, it will not tend to encourage American capital to go down there for investment. It will be three or four years before we can determine whether or not Cuba will of itself work around into the direction of desiring annexation. The resident property owners hesitate about going into further investments pending the settlement of these conditions."

"There is so much land available for sugar in Cuba that planters have refused to expend much money per acre for making a large yield per acre. They say 'there is so much land that we can't afford to fertilize or to irrigate, or steam plow.' This is one of the faults of a large acreage. In my opinion they do not realize the extra expense involved in transporting the cane, which they do largely by ox-cart, over the much larger extent of territory."

"Practically all of the mills use old style machinery. The uncertain political conditions and the price of sugar, which is, as you know, always a cent and a half less than here, renders the planters unwilling to throw out their machinery and run into debt for better machinery. For example, I saw six-roller mills instead of nine-roller ones. Most of the plantations are in the hands of individuals; corporations are better able to handle business of this character."

"I found the prices of everything very high in Cuba. The cost of living and of labor is higher. On account of the war, prices, while they have dropped, are still very high. People's ideas have been pushed up. Anything in the way of necessities for white people is costly, and in skilled labor they have no advantage over us. Carpenters and machinists, for instance, receive from three to four dollars a day, and ordinary laborers from twenty to twenty-five dollars a month, American money. People who used to work in the cane fields have lately been military men, and they are not going back to work in the fields. The Cubans, using the term in its strict sense, do not like to work. The pure-blooded Spanish are the best workers in the fields, but they are scarce. So there is a scarcity of men for this sort of labor, a scarcity all round, both of men and of oxen. You cannot import oxen from the States into Cuba and put them to

work very soon; they have to become acclimated. I hear that the planters are trying to get oxen from Central America, and are not securing many."

AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing fits. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for "cough and naturally turned to it at last time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure. John E. Clifford, Proprietor, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

MAUI'S TROUBLES BEGIN.

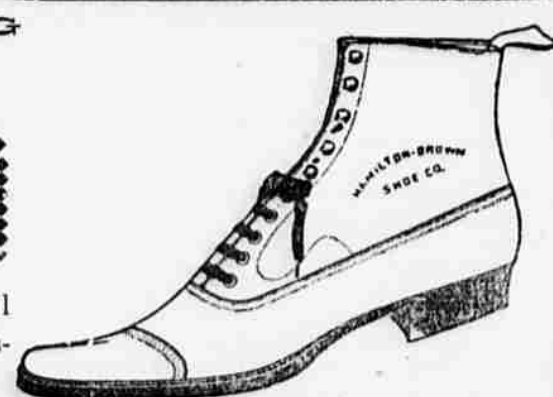
Judge Kepoikai to Boil the Political Pot.

Judge Kepoikai wants the natives to join hands with the better class of whites. The two parties, he says, can control everything between them if they coalesce in this way, and this would obviate all danger of bad government. He went to Maui yesterday, and will begin at once to organize the Republicans. He thinks he can bring the natives of Maui all into line. They only need to have it explained to them that their lingering feeling in favor of the Democratic party is senseless, because the monarchy can not be brought back, he says.

A CORKING



Made of fine Brazil
Bongola; Soft, dress-
y and durable.



Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vici.
Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis.

—FOR SALE BY—

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

Pacific Hardware Company, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Visitors to the Universal Exposition of 1900 at Paris will be welcome at the pavilion of the Vacuum Oil Co., where the use of competent stenographers, telegraph and telephone facilities and the "Bureau of Information" located therein will be placed at their service.

The use of the

Vacuum Oils

is steadily increasing all over the world.

600 W Mineral Cylinder Oil, "the oil that lubricates the most,"

Red V Cylinder Oil, Vaenoline Engine Oil, Arctic Engine Oil, Arctic Ammonia Oil, Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Atlantic Red Engine Oil, Capital Cylinder Oil, Summer Black Carbox Oil.

Our Stock of

General Merchandise and Plantation Supplies

has been augmented by large invoices, which have arrived during the past three months and we have added to our lines Plumbing Goods of the most approved patterns.

Call and examine our Stock. Correspondence will have prompt and careful attention.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPPS & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO.—J. V. & CO.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

AT DRILL SHED

National Guard Fete a Big Success.

Hundreds Make Merry Saturday Night and an Extensive Program Given.

A rousing entertainment was given at the Drillshed Saturday evening on the occasion of the Third Annual Camp Fire of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii. Over one hundred members of the National Guard, including invited guests of the officers and the persons who took part in the stage performance, were present and partook of the army dinner.

Five young ladies took up the length and breadth of the hall, and 400 paces were paced between the same soldiers. The tables were covered with snowy white cloths, and the tables of pork and beans, potato salad, macaroni, bread and butter, and other good things made a tempting array of edibles well known to the soldier on duty.

Long before a clock the Drillshed was crowded with the boys anxious to get at the ration. The Guardsmen were busy brought to attention in the company rooms, and at the order of Co. One, Jones marched to the tables by companies, so that perfect discipline was enforced while they were taking their seats. This was quickly cast to the winds the instant the "boys" came in contact with the pork and beans. The din and chatter made upon the tin plates by the hungry soldiers almost drowned the music of Captain Berger's band. Several sections were played during the dinner, and when a particularly catchy air was played the time kept by hundreds of feet showed that their owners were enjoying themselves.

At a central table, provided with real crockery plates and coffee cups, the officers and invited ones sat. The guest of honor was Minister of Finance, Daniel, who sat at the right of Colonel Jones. Colonel E. M. Boyd, who was formerly a member of the staff of the Governor of West Virginia, occupied a prominent place at the table, as well as Colonel Jones, who was formerly in command of the regiment. The ration, however, were all alike, and this time the officers were no better off than their subordinates.

As soon as the dinner was finished, briarwood pipes were distributed to all present, a bag of tobacco accompanying each pipe, the gift of T. H. Davies & Co. In a very short time the scene reminded one of the pictures extant of Dutch parliamentary sessions. The theatrical program was a long one and the performers were of the best local talent in the city and received thunderous applause for their efforts. The stage was arranged to represent a section of an army camp, with Gatling guns in the foreground and a blazing camp fire in the rear, making a very appropriate setting for the lively scene in the auditorium. The club swinging of Mr. A. J. Coates, performed in the dark with fire clubs, was one of the best attractions of the evening, and his difficult evolutions evoked much applause. Jackson Hearde was a favorite with the "boys" and was encored several times. Captain Sam Johnson performed many difficult and hazardous acts which placed him easily as the foremost horizontal bar performer in Honolulu. F. Saarepe, in his roller skating act, made much of a graceful performance and received applause. A. C. Lovekin's cornet solos were well received and two encores were awarded.

Just before the members of Hogan's minstrel troupe arrived the audience became so enthusiastic over the program that the performers could not be heard to advantage throughout the hall, and Colonel Jones gave the signal to the band to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and the camp fire went out suddenly.

The officers, invited guests and the minstrel actors were invited to the Officers' Club, where the balance of the program was rendered without interruption. The Pickaninny Band was present and enlivened the hours with rollicking music.

Colonel Boyd gave several humorous selections and won the approbation of the minstrels and the officers by their excellence. Ernest Hogan was at his best, and was kept on the floor as often as his audience could bring him there by his applause. The "buck" and "wing" dancing of Master Lovers brought out the cake-walking proclivities of the members of the club. It was considerably after midnight before the Colonel had the pianist sound "Taps," and the audience dispersed.

The following was the program: Opening selection, Government band; musical sketch, Company H team; song and dance, Williams and Espinosa; club swinging, A. J. Coates; vocal try-out, Orpheum Quartette; musical selection, Frazier and Mariner; song and dance, Jackson Hearde; horizontal bar act, Captain Johnson and Y. M. C. A. team; song, L. Chenault; song and dance, F. Williams; roller skating, F. Saarepe; song, Orpheum Quartette; sketch, Ernest Hogan; female impersonator, Dodson; buck and wing dance, Master Lovers; awkward squad, the last joined; cornet solo, A. C. Lovekin; Jesu Christ Maria Salva, Mr. Boyd; flute solo and chorus, Desky and Offey.

Notice—Money refunded after the show. No eggs allowed upon the stage. Hacks at 3 a. m. Patrol wagon at 4 a. m. Do not hurt the feelings of the artists; they can't help it. Police protection has been obtained for the so-called artists.

COURT NOTES.

It was a hard day for Attorney General Cooper. Three suits in which he was interested personally were decided against him by the Supreme Court. They all concerned the building of the Roman mansion. In the case of J. A. Cooper against G. W. Lincoln and H. E. Cooper, an opinion is filed, written by Associate Justice Brewster, which is unfavorable. The case was an appeal against judgment for the plaintiff for \$341.98.

including interest and costs, against Lincoln, Cooper and against Cooper as the owner of the building, for the enforcement of a mechanic's lien, without prejudice to the latter to contest the enforcement of the lien by execution. The decision is that "A special execution may issue upon a judgment for the enforcement of the lien against the property covered by it, even though judgment cannot be entered against the owner personally." The exceptions are overruled, but on account of an informality in one of the papers the case is remitted to the Circuit Court for such further proceedings as may be proper. Decisions in the law are mentioned by the Court, but it construes the law liberally for the protection of mechanics. Kinney, Mallon & McClanahan for plaintiff; Cooper for himself, Magoon & Sullivan with him.

Hardware Company Suit.
A decision is given in the case of the Pacific Hardware Co. vs. Lincoln and Cooper. The judgment for plaintiff on a jury's verdict, is here also upheld. Dispositive points from the former case are: "A material man who furnished materials at the request of the contractor before the latter abandoned the contract need not file his lien and bring suit within three months after the abandonment, but may do so within three months after the completion of the building. A sub-contractor's lien is not limited to the amount due the principal contractor."

Allen Against Lincoln and Cooper.
In the case of S. C. Allen against Lincoln and Cooper, the issues are different, but the judgment of the court is against the defendants as named. The jury in the Circuit Court found against the contractor and for the owner, and the trial judge, granted a new trial on the grounds that the verdict was contrary to law and the evidence. Cooper appealed and his exceptions are overruled by the Supreme Court.

"The suit was for the value of materials to be used in a dwelling house and cottage owned by defendant Cooper. As notice of lien was given him within three months after the completion of the building, the only question considered was regarding material alleged not to have gone into the building. The Court decides that under the material men's lien law, where there is a proceeding in rem, the materials furnished are treated as a part of the realty, and a judgment in rem is a judgment in the building, proof that a portion of the materials were not so used does not matter of law to defeat the presumption as to the remainder of the material."

These suits all relate to the Roman mansion of Minister Cooper.

Lazurus Against Lazurus.

In the case of Kaimukaha Lazurus against Alexander Lazurus, a bill to annul a divorce, an appeal from the decision of Judge Blaisley, was argued against the bill brought by Joseph Lazurus, a 65 widow, is sustained.

Joseph Lazurus was the purchaser at auction of two lots, the parents of which were owned by his name. He paid a deposit of 25 per cent on one, and mentioned that the purchase was for another person. Later his son, the defendant, Alexander Lazurus, paid the balance on this lot, took possession of and improved it. The main point of the decision is that a wife is not entitled to dower in lands of her husband of which he was not beneficially seized. In the course of the decision are instructions, not for the first time, that the Supreme Court will not search the records for alleged errors that are not specified, nor consider briefs stated to have been filed in other courts. The Supreme Court must have briefs of its own. Marshall for plaintiff; De Bolt for defendant.

REPUBLICANISM IN HILO TOWN.

Residents of Island of Hawaii Not Knowing of Honolulu's Action, Urge Organization.

The Hawaii Herald urges Republican organization for the islands at once. News of the action taken in Honolulu had not yet reached Hilo when the following was published in the Herald:

The Republicans of the islands will organize within twenty-four hours after receiving intelligence that the Hawaiian bill has been signed by President McKinley and the people learn where they are at. A day will then be set for holding a convention, and delegates from all the islands will be expected in Honolulu. At this convention a selection will be made of a delegate to the National Republican Convention which is to be held in Philadelphia on June 12. The Republicans of this district should be up and doing, for there is no time to lose. Preparation for action should at least begin, as there is to be but forty-five days interval between the signing of the bill and its becoming a law. Hilo should select as a delegate some one versed in American politics from a Republican standpoint, and someone with ability as an organizer. The reputation

Just a Cough

This is its story:
At first, a slight cough.
At last, a hemorrhage.
At first, easy to cure.
At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your hacking cough. There is no doubt about the cure now.
For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption.

Put up in large and small bottles.

A cure is hastened by placing over the chest one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

F. B. McStocker in this respect is well known to require questioning, as he has been known to do better than a doctor upon his going. No better man could be selected to send to the National convention, but unfortunately for the party, his business will prevent his attending.

Foreign Mails.

The next mail from the Coast will come Wednesday by the Australia. The Rio is due from San Francisco the next day. The Aorangi, from the Colonies, is looked for on Wednesday, the City of Peking, from Yokohama, on Friday, and the Mowera, from Victoria, on Saturday. After that we shall get no mail until the 18th, when the Celtic is due from San Francisco.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

It is now Captain Mitchell of the cutter Maui.
Co. Hubert's men have abandoned a suspect camp on the beach road.
Inspector General Townsend is on a tour of inspection of the Kona schools.
Arrangements are being made for a tug boat to Pearl Harbor next Sunday.

The new Riden pump at Maunaloa drew water from six wells at the rate of 6,000,000 gallons a day.

T. W. Hobron is expected to return from San Francisco, where he has been a number of months, in about two weeks.

Messrs. Johnson and Mosser, from Utah, and Young, from Mexico, Missionaries, are here as propagandists.

G. B. Ransom, formerly chief engineer of the U. S. Bagship Danvers, is through passenger in the America Maru.

The new fire engine is half a ton lighter than its predecessor in Honolulu, and is specially adapted for fire work.

The Iwaland brought Mrs. W. H. Rickard, Mrs. D. Rickard, Master Rickard and Miss Rickard from Honolulu on Saturday.

F. E. Amweg is superintending the surveying and planning the Panahoa tract. The streets will be graded and otherwise improved very soon.

A police officer is stationed every night at the Kanawala residence, pending the investigation of the suspected hold at the station house.

L. A. Thurston and A. W. Carter have assumed partnership. They will still occupy the same offices as in the past, next to the post office, up stairs.

Capt. E. Longnecker, U. S. N., and Lieut. Commander Alex. McCrackin, formerly of the Monadnock, are through passengers in the America Maru.

The Pacific Hardware Company are the sole agents for the famous Wilcox & Gibbs automatic sewing machines. Ask to see it at the household department, Hotel street.

The columns of the Advertiser are always open for challenges and other communications of a sporting nature. Address: Sporting Editor, Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

It is certain that the would-be lord high executioner of Leung Chien-tai did not come on the America Maru. He may have been "detained" by the reformers of Hongkong.

A. V. Williams will make a long trip home. He will visit London, Paris and other European capitals, and then go to Chile, where he used to live. He may return in a year.

Work of the Oahu College student, originally prepared for the Paris Exposition, but kept in Honolulu on account of the plague, will shortly be put on exhibition at the College.

Messrs. Johnson and Mosser, from Utah, and Young, late of Mexico, all former missionaries, are recent arrivals in Honolulu. They are here to further the work of their sect.

Herman Levy left Saturday on the Maru for the Coast, to be gone three or four months. It is said that his family are now satisfied with his treatment by the Board of Health.

C. B. Reynolds is back from Molokai. He reports everything in good shape, but says the people were considerably inconvenienced by the quarantine. He will return to the settlement shortly.

Two great Danes are on the America Maru in charge of Steward Anderson. The Danes are almost human in intelligence and have afforded a great deal of amusement during the voyage.

The Government law library has received a present from President Dole of three sets of the California codes and statutes, with Deering's annotations. The publishers sent these to the President.

Manager F. W. Waldron of the Volcano House on Hawaii, grows wheat, oats and rye in patches back of the hotel premises. The cereals are excellent and will prove an economical fodder for his stock.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Clive Davies and Miss Beatrice Walker are booked to leave on the Aorangi for Vancouver. Mrs. Davies and Miss Walker go direct to England, Mr. Davies leaving them at New York.

Miss Jennie Murray, daughter of Capt. T. B. Murray, left on the schooner W. H. Smith on Sunday, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Smith, sailing for Port Townsend. Miss Murray who goes for the benefit of her health will be away three months or more.

A curious pillowcase, consisting of quarantine badges issued at Camp Wood, Kahului, has been made by Mr. Charles, agent of the Board of Health. The badges made into this memento of Maui's plague were brought down by Dr. Garvin.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every owner of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . . NICKEL, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilden's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. E. N. U.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAI will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihohi, Maui, returning touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Returning will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Hana, Hamoa, and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kaunaloa, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowahu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday morning.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Ship "Helen Brewer" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about June 10, 1900.

For freight apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston.
Or CHAS. BREWER & CO. LTD.,
Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 10	PERKING	MAY 12
COPTIC	MAY 18	GAEILIC	MAY 20
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 28
PEKING	JUNE 5	CHINA	JUNE 5
GAEILIC	JUNE 13	DORIC	JUNE 12
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 20
CHINA	JUNE 29	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 28
DORIC	JULY 7	COPTIC	JULY 10
NIPPON MARU	JULY 17	AMERICA MARU	JULY 17
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 26	PERKING	JULY 27
COPTIC	AUG. 3	GAEILIC	AUG. 4
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 11
PEKING	AUG. 18	CHINA	AUG. 17
GAEILIC	AUG. 28		
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5		

For general information apply to
H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents

THIS IS THE RAT THAT BROKE THE BANK THAT HELD THE CASH THAT ONCE WAS IN THE POCKETS OF HONOLULI



I. Notwithstanding hard in blocks, Dainty luau in a box, And all the other things prepared To scare his nibs away, The rodent has returned To shed tears where lies the burned And blackened soil of Chinatown, Where he was wont to play.

II. They abused him and misused him, And of carrying germs accused him, And even half suspected That he traveled in a hack; But he cared not for their slander, As he'd gracefully meander To the fine of the time that says, "The rat came back."

III. Board of Health deliberations And the earnest cogitation, Which took place in secret session Behind a bolted door, Only made him shake with laughter, For he knew what they were after, And continued to hold meetings Underneath the Board room floor.

IV. They hired a man to catch him, But the fellow couldn't snatch him, For he's too slick a customer To nibble cheese in transit; And he took too prophylactic To make him feel estateful, For the full official poison Didn't half fill up his gaps.

V. When he felt unpleasant chills He would chew bunionic pills, With tempting things contained therein— Ha! oh! he would pack, On the Health Board desk he'd sleep, Or a faithful vigil keep, Writing in the official ledger, "The rat came back."

VI. In the artifice illustration, Please observe the explanation Of the reason why the Board of Health Gave quarantine the sack; And the picture on the wall Is just about to fall, With horror undisguised, since— "The rat came back."

HAPPENINGS ON HAWAII

News Taken from Rainy
City Papers.

AN OLD CASE DECIDED

Hilo Wants a New Fire Engine--The
Walluku is No Dump.
Notes.

The following is taken from the Ha-
waii Herald and Hilo Tribune:

An Old Case Decided.

The long-contested, and much-tried case of Keomakani vs. Vierra has at length been decided and the issues set at rest. The action involves the title to the land fronting on the sea and on the Puna side of the Walluku river, and it has been determined that the plaintiff owns an undivided one-third interest in the same. The case was tried before Judge Hitchcock sitting in equity and a decree was entered for the defendant. After that Hitchcock and Smith brought an action in equity for the plaintiff claiming a one-sixth interest in the land. Vierra was represented by Colonel Little.

Defendant claimed that the plaintiff was stopped from bringing the action for the reason that he, Vierra, had purchased the land upon the representations of Keomakani and wife as to the good title of Vierra's grantor. It appeared at the trial that the land originally belonged to Lonoa Lo, who decided the same to his four children, reserving to himself and his wife the right to the land during their joint lives. One of the children died while under the age of six years. Felix Lo, another of the children, died before his parents, but he left a widow, Keomakani, who bought from this widow all of the interest which she had in the land.

It was claimed by the defendant that inasmuch as Felix died before his parents, and so never came into possession of the land, that his interest reverted to his parents. The question thus raised was whether the deed of Lonoa Lo passed a vested interest in the land or only an interest conditioned upon the fact that Felix should outlive his parents. It was decided that the deed passed an immediate interest in the land which would give him right to the occupation of the land when his grantors died. That upon the death of Felix this right passed to his heirs. Only nominal damages were given to the plaintiff. The case was tried for the plaintiff by Carl S. Smith and G. F. Maydwell; for the defendant by C. A. Galbraith.—Herald.

Needs New Fire Engine.

It would seem that the matter of additional facilities for fighting fire had been overlooked by Hilo's good friends at the capital. It is a question if larger insurance rates are paid anywhere than in Hilo and the high rate here is due to a great extent to the limited facilities at the command of the fire department. The town has been singularly free from fire; indeed the only one of note was a sort of legal conflagration ordered by the health authorities on account of a case of blood poisoning in the family of the proprietor of the store. But it will not always be beer and skittles for Hilo; once started there may be a fire that will make up for all lost time, and Hilo should be prepared for such events. Before the Serrao building was destroyed the engine was tried and a plug was blown out to sea. Had the fire been of the ordinary sort there would have been no opportunity to try the engine until it was put in active service, and then, had the plug blown out, Hilo would have had a moderately clean waterfront. A few thousand dollars expended in a new engine might be the means of averting a calamity at any time, and the Council of State is respectfully asked to consider the advisability of such expenditure. A petition signed by business men would be of weight in getting the much-needed sum.—Herald.

About Local Option.

The conference committee has wisely decided to let the people of the islands say whether or not liquor shall be sold in saloons or at all. Such disposition of the matter will give satisfaction to every liberal-minded person on the islands. For Congress to say what rights shall be restricted is going a shade too far, particularly in the case of Hawaii, where the people are intelligent enough to think for themselves. Aside from this the salicy of the policy of prohibition is shown in the opium law; poor men have grown rich in Honolulu handling dope, and the island jails are full of men who have been convicted of having the contraband article in their possession, and yet smuggling goes on and smokers still exist. To attempt to keep the sale of liquors confined to "hotels" would mean that there would be more such places of entertainment than were ever dreamed of at the capital; the experience of New York city in that respect would be the experience of Honolulu. If a majority of voters in the islands want liquor sold or want to restrict the sale they will have an opportunity to give voice to their wishes through the ballot. There can be no question as to the result.—Herald.

The Walluku No Dump.

Vigorous protests made by J. R. Wilson and other prominent residents have resulted in a decision by the trustees of the Hilo Hospital to quit having the sewage from the hospital dumped into the Walluku, which is used not only by natives but by many white residents for bathing purposes. This insanitary state of affairs has existed for some time, but before that the conditions were hardly better, though the chief disastrous results were visited upon the hospital, where several of the

attendants were taken down with typhoid fever. We are glad that a generally sanitary method of disposal has now been secured upon—Tribune.

Fish Is In Scarcity.

Fish at 25 cents per pound in Hilo seems to be out of all reason in a town situated as it is. Whether there is a monopoly of the business or not few men embark in it though fishing is a trade that is always profitable. In either case the remedy is at hand. Three thousand dollars invested by a company of men with a white man as manager would, if the business is properly attended to, bring good returns; there are numerous fishing banks near at hand and with a dozen boats at sea always and a launch to be used as a tender the problem of living with an occasional fish as an article of diet would soon be solved. The money for such an enterprise could be raised in an hour if the proper person undertook to float the scheme.—Herald.

Last in the Shuffe.

Mrs. L. Severance has received a letter from George R. Carter of Honolulu stating that neither the clothes sent down from here for the Chinese town fire sufferers nor the letter reached him. It seems from investigation that the Honolulu postoffice that the letter was put in the "uncalled-for" list owing to its being addressed to George H. Carter instead of George R. Carter. In what way the clothes miscarried is not known, nor, with certainty, what became of them. It is believed, however, that in some way or other they were made use of for the purpose for which they were sent.—Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

G. W. Lockington is reported quite ill at his home.

Mrs. W. W. Lockington will soon make a visit to Maui.

Cran Wilder, brother of the judge, is in the city for a short visit.

D. Howard Hitchcock, wife, child and maid, arrived on the Claudine.

W. S. Terry is recuperating at the Shimpian's residence, Waiakoa.

Mr. Day, representing MacFarlane & Co., passed through Hilo on Thursday.

Miss Ivy Richardson is expected back from her European tour some time in June.

Bishop of Honolulu and two sisters of the Catholic church arrived yesterday.

E. N. Hitchcock will probably succeed Harry Bapada as captain of police in Oahu.

Dr. Shaw, a Honolulu veterinarian, accompanied Dr. Elliot from Honolulu yesterday.

Miss Krout, the well known newspaper correspondent and lecturer, is visiting here.

G. F. Maydwell and P. M. McMahon returned overland from Kona, via Kauai, on Tuesday.

Miss Sophie Rycroft is in Hilo for a few days as the guest of the C. E. Richardson.

Mr. C. E. Richardson was able to go down to his beach residence at Kaimaloa on Wednesday.

R. C. Auerbach, who has been detained in Honolulu for several months, has returned to Hilo.

Tom Cook, of E. D. Baldwin's office, is running the line preparatory to widening the Coconut Island road.

It is said that frequent bathing in the warm spring at Puna will remove the most obstinate itching from the skin.

J. T. Lewis has been confined to his home during a portion of this week with a severe attack of malarial fever.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Auerbach will shortly go to housekeeping in the residence formerly occupied by G. A. Turner.

Judge Wilder contemplates making a trip to San Francisco on the Roderick Dhu. He will return on the same vessel.

Two daughters of F. Souza left for the Coast on the Amy Turner. They will enter school in Santa Clara county, California.

The training ship Adams was reported a short time ago at San Diego. She will probably be at Hilo some time next month.

The ship Susquehanna left San Francisco on April 17th for Hilo, consigned to Hackfeld & Co., with a cargo of general merchandise.

Paul Ienberg, president of H. Hackfeld & Co., is expected in Hilo before long, on business connected with the extensive operations of the firm.

E. Bashaw is at the Hilo Hospital suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever. He is attended by Dr. Milton Rice.

The steamer Bloemfontein, from Seattle with a large cargo of railway material and merchandise, will be due at Hilo in a few days.

Miss Oma Little, who returned by the Claudine from a visit to Honolulu of several months, has resumed her former place in the Hilo Hospital.

H. Stuart Johnson, for some months in charge of the Oiaa teams in Hilo, has resigned his position and gone to Honolulu. He may continue his journey to the States.

August Humburg returned by the Claudine on a six months' vacation in Germany and will resume his connection with the Hilo branch of H. Hackfeld & Co.

The Walluku rose to flood height in the course of about two hours on Wednesday evening, indicating a violent storm in the mountains. As usual the sky was blue in Hilo.

Hilo will soon have steam communication with the Coast, arrangements having been made with the owners of steamers which are to run between New York and San Francisco.

In one Japanese store on Waiakoa street last week there was stored fifty cases of giant powder over night. The next morning some Japanese expressmen played ball with the cases.

V. M. Fulcher, believing that real estate is on a rising market, has withdrawn his advertised lands from the market. He left for his home in Pensacola on the Claudine of Wednesday.

A. W. Richley, the architect and building contractor, has his plans for the new Catholic schools and the Sisters' residence near it both completed, and took them to Honolulu this week for approval.

L. B. Kerr, head of the L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd., arrived on the Claudine for the purpose of looking over the ground in Hilo. His company has decided to open a branch here, and his visit is to select a location.

W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., through Vice-President Rothwell, will donate a valuable silver trophy to be known as the "Hilo Hotel Cup" to be given as a

prize in the 100 class trotting and pacing race on July 1st.

Miss Kate Kelly, sister of Mrs. J. T. Barker of Hilo, has been appointed secretary of the Foreign Office in the absence of the regular incumbent, Mrs. Barker, who has charge of the Hawaiian exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

E. Wacker, of the firm of J. G. Ward & Co., San Francisco, has been making a tour of the islands and has reached Hilo. He will remain here several days and then proceed to Honolulu en route to San Francisco.

F. W. Bosworth of the Owl Drug Store decided two weeks ago to incorporate his business with a paid-up capital of \$10,000. With scarcely an effort at soliciting on his part, the stock has been all subscribed, and as several applications have been received since the list was filed, it may be decided at the stockholders' meeting of organization, to be held Saturday night, to increase the capital stock to \$15,000, fully paid up.

Nahala, a Japanese, and Arthur Meyers, each charged with murder, and 2 female prisoners, were sent to Honolulu by the Claudine yesterday. The jail here is overcrowded, and Sheriff Andrews thought it wise to send these people to the Oahu jail.

C. K. Hyde, the Honolulu stockbroker, arrived by the last Claudine to look after his landed interests in Puna. He will probably remain on the island some time. The rapidly increasing value of plantation real estate, however, has decided him to hold his Puna property for the present.

Through the efforts of W. S. Wise, the sum of \$161.50 was collected from the various citizens of Hilo and handed to Rev. Uyeka, pastor of the Japanese church, last Sunday. The money will go toward the expenses connected with the removal of the church building from Bridge street to a lot on Pitman street.

There is no doubt about the increase in the population of Hilo. Some recent Honolulu visitors were skeptical until a couple of ladies arranged a baby show to be given at a private residence last week. The exhibit was limited to babies born in Hilo during 1899, and 20 babies each brought "the best baby on the beach."

William Lucas is now freight clerk on the Kilauea. Incidentally while in Hilo, he is looking up the racing prospects for the Fourth. He thinks more or less Honolulu interested in sporting matters will be up for the great holiday, if they can overcome the antipathy of their stomachs to the Hawaiian channel and are assured that they will not be lynched by the Hilo patriots when they get there.

There is a case.

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, whose private address is "Avoca, Bankstown, has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Messrs. Foster-McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 2 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicine, but got relief for a short time only.

Seeing your Ointment advertised I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,

WILLIAM GILLIVER.

It cannot be repeated too often that Doan's Ointment will cure itching piles. IT WILL CURE THEM ABSOLUTELY. But do not take the manufacturer's word for this; ask or write Mr. Gilliver; he knows, for it cured him, and he lives in Bankstown, a suburb 12 miles from Sydney. Is not the best possible kind of proof? Could there be better?

Doan's Ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hilo Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Rev. Dr. Shearjashub Bourne, who has just died in New York, came of an old New England family, whose Puritan ancestor came to this country as a missionary to the Indians. As was the case with many of the Puritans, he did not intend to make America his permanent home, so he bestowed upon his son the Biblical name of Shearjashub, which signifies, "The remnant shall return." In six of the seven generations of Richard Bourne's descendants there was invariably one son in the family that bore the name of Shearjashub.

AN ANCIENT BELIEF.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the affliction is demonic enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ITCHING Burning Scaly HUMORS

Instantly Relieved by
One Application of
CUTICURA

1st Step Bathe the affected parts thoroughly with Hot Water and Cuticure Soap, forming a crust on the inflamed, cracked, bleeding or itchy skin.

2d Step Next apply Cuticure Ointment, this great skin cure and purifier of scabs, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and cool and heal.

3d Step Lastly, take a full dose of Cuticure Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel Humors.

This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most stubborn, itching, burning, and scaly skin humors, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

SAVE YOUR HAIR, HANDS And Skin by using Cuticure Soap, greatest of Skin Purifying and Beautifying agents as well as purifier and sweetener for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. Price, Cuticure Soap, 25c; Cuticure Ointment, 50c; Cuticure Pills, 50c. Beware of cheap imitations. See to it you get the genuine.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co.,

LIMITED.

Commission Merchants

.... AND

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.

Harness, Vehicles, Etc.

Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H. I.

The Columbia

Bevel-Gear Chainless

Judicious bicycling is the most healthful and beneficial of exercises, and the fewer the discomforts of the rider the more salutary must be its effects.

The Columbia

Bevel-Gear Chainless

is the ideal bicycle, because absence of the chain frees the rider from most of those annoyances which are inseparable from riding with the chain gear.

Those who once ride a

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS

Wheel never go back to a CHAIN wheel. Ask a rider of one if this is not so.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Columbia and Rambler Agents,
KING STREET, NEXT TO BULLETIN OFFICE.

G. N. WILSON, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
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PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial

Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
BAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager, Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834.

Accumulated Funds ... £1,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital ... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

Windsor-Burner Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ... 101,650,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies ... 101,650,000.

Total reinsurance ... 101,650,000.

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ... 35,000,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies ... 35,000,000.

Total reinsurance ... 43,830,000.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-American S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway

Castle & Cooke,

LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE

INSURANCE

AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure gravel, stone, the kidneys, and all urinary troubles. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 40, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicines, and through the World's Dispensary, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

